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product of collaboration, twenty-six authors in all contributing, among them a number of distinguished foreign specialists. Professor Emile Bourgeois and M. Albert Thomas do the sections on France, Professor Masi, of the University of Florence, those on Italy, and Professor Oeschle, of Zurich, the chapter on Switzerland. On German affairs the editors obtained the co-operation of Professor Meinecke, of Freiburg; Professor Friedjung, of Vienna, and Dr. Roloff, of Berlin. The senior editor, Mr. Ward, also contributes two good though somewhat detailed chapters on "Reaction in Germany and Austria, 1848-1849." The work by Dr. Roloff naturally excites especial interest since it deals with "Bismarck and German Unity." Unfortunately the attitude of the writer is so markedly Bismarckian that there is frequently not sufficient critical discrimination. On the whole, however, this would not be a fair criticism. Bismarck's own account of his motives and actions, as given us in his "Thoughts and Recollections," is usually subjected to the critical test of other and more reliable evidence, though the author finds it hard to approach the subject from any but the great chancellor's point of view. By way of illustration may be cited the discussions on the preliminaries of peace after Koniggrätz (pp. 454-456). Less critical is the treatment of the Ems Dispatch. Here Bismarck's account of the incidents connected with the waving "of the red rag before the Gallic bull," and its importance as a factor in precipitating the Franco-Prussian War is accepted without modification (p. 463). The chapter by Professor Friedjung on the conditions in Germany between 1812 and 1862 shows greater maturity; it constitutes one of the best treatments in English of this somewhat distracting and difficult subject. The military side of the Franco-German War is admirably treated, especially for the layman, by a specialist, Major F. Maurice, of the general staff. Especially worthy of note is the lucid account of the great flanking movement by the Germans, which cut off the French retreat from Metz, and of the enveloping movement at Sedan.

Among the other chapters, one by H. V. Temperley, of Peterhouse, on "The New Colonial Policy," is suggestive, and like the contribution by W. F. Reddaway on Scandinavia, both interesting and scholarly. The volume contains the usual index and the detailed and somewhat hopeless bibliography characteristic of the whole work.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

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The Catholic Encyclopædia. Vols. I-VII. Pp. lxxxv, 5623. Price, \$6.00 each. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907-1910.

A full and accurate work of reference in English on the Catholic Church has long been a desideratum. Up to the present time English readers have been obliged either to search through technical works on theology or to content themselves with what was to be found in Addis and Arnold's "Catholic Dictionary," an excellent work, but one whose brief space

compelled the omission of many topics and the summary treatment of others. The present encyclopædia, which will be completed in fifteen volumes of about 800 pages each, will remedy these defects and has the further advantage of being prepared by specialists in the various fields. Compared with the other two great works of reference on the church, Hergenröther's "Kirchenlexicon," Catholic, and Herzog's "Realencyclopädie," Protestant, it presents certain marked differences. It is more comprehensive in the range of subjects treated, in the matter of religious statistics and the present status of Catholic institutions and above all it is profusely and excellently illustrated; on the other hand, the historical articles are generally more condensed and as a rule show evidence of less original investigation among the sources.

It would be impossible in the limits of a short review to indicate all the subjects treated in the new encyclopædia. Naturally it contains an authoritative statement and discussion of all the doctrines, customs, liturgy and institutions of the church. Articles are found on every country and important subdivision of a country, accompanied by good colored maps indicating their ecclesiastical as well as political geography; on Christian archæology and art; on the various postulates of philosophy, scholastic and modern; on non-Christian religions and the various Christian denominations. One of the valuable features of the work is the attention paid to biography which is very fully represented. Not only do we find, as might be expected, the lives of all important churchmen but also of all Catholic laymen who have achieved anything of importance in art, science or literature. There are, besides, many articles on subjects that could not be regularly classified, such as labor arbitrations, bull-fights (which are strongly defended by a Spanish contributor), alcoholism, etc. Two articles especially instructive to non-Catholics are Addresses, giving the proper form in which to address the various grades of church dignitaries and Abbreviations, containing a list of those employed to indicate the members of the various religious orders and congregations.

The contributors to this great work of reference are drawn from all countries. Americans predominate so far as numbers are concerned, but many of the most important subjects have been assigned to well-known foreign scholars, English, Belgian, French, German, Austrian and Italian. Too high praise cannot be given to the general tone of the whole work. The articles are scholarly, temperate, fair and generally abreast of the most recent research. The bibliographies are useful and some of them remarkably full. Occasional errors naturally have crept in in places, often due no doubt to the necessity of condensation—as where the relations of Charlemagne and Hadrian I are represented as being uniformly cordial, or where the Cluniac monasteries are said to have been from their foundation a close corporation under the absolute control of the Abbot of Cluny, or the ascription of Charles Martel's nickname to his victory at Tours. Of the various articles in these volumes it will cause some surprise to note that those prepared by the Italian contributors are from a scholarly point of view inferior to the others. They are more apt to be controversial and are sometimes lacking in historical sense, as where the origin of the Canons Regular is traced back

to the Apostles, which may be compared with the sounder treatment of the same subject in the article on the Rule of St. Augustine. A similar comparison might be instituted in regard to the story of the discovery of the True Cross. Professor Marucchi in his article on the Cross declares it would be unsound to reject the universal tradition of the church that it was discovered by the mother of Constantine in the year 326, while Professor Kirsch, of Fribourg, in his article on St. Helena dismisses the whole story in a single sentence as a legend. Notwithstanding these and certain other criticisms of detail, it must be said that the Catholic scholarship of the country can congratulate itself on the production of a work of reference that will command universal respect and meet a long-felt want.

A. C. HOWLAND.

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Churchill, W. S. *Liberalism and the Social Problem.* Pp. xxiii, 414. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. H. Doran Company, 1909.

Liberalism is long lived in England even in the form it took in the eighties. Though there is a change in attitude as to some of the great national questions confronting England—notably in an appreciation of the value of the colonies—there is much in these speeches which recalls the attitude of Gladstone and Bright. There is the same confidence in what can be accomplished by representative government, the same belief in free trade and that democracy is a force for peace.

But besides the old doctrines others are advanced which show the new Liberalism in strong contrast to the old. Industrial legislation, labor exchanges and numerous activities outlined in the budget controversy make it interesting to speculate whether the old Liberals would recognize their children. Certainly the taxation schemes, the elimination of the "diseased industries" by the state and a host of other "Liberal" propaganda emphasize how little does a party name always indicate the same thing.

Mr. Churchill's book treats of three subjects: the relation of the present government to the colonies, its social legislation and the budget. A better view of the complicated and to the outsider often conflicting elements of present English politics is hard to find.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Foster, J. W. *Diplomatic Memoirs.* 2 vols. Pp. 672. Price, \$6.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

No one who is interested in the influence of the United States in world affairs can fail to enjoy the story of this one of the longest of American careers in the foreign service. Mr. Foster's experience covers service in Mexico, Russia and Spain; he has served as Secretary of State, as the representative of the